



DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A1

PRC NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN USSR, CSSR, MPR

DW300731 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- To mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, celebrations have been organized in Moscow, Prague and Ulaan Baatar, according to reports from those cities.

In Moscow, the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a film evening last night in celebration of the anniversary.

First Vice-Chairman Sergey L. Tikhvinskiy of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society expressed his wish for the continued success of the Chinese people in developing their economy and culture.

Oleg B. Rakhmanin, first vice-chairman of the society, and Mikhail Kapitsa, director of the 1st Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, attended the function. Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was also present. A number of Soviet and Chinese documentary films were shown.

On the same day, the Czechoslovak Association for International Relations arranged a cocktail party in Prague to celebrate the founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Speaking on the occasion, the secretary-general of the association said that the birth of the People's Republic of China 33 years ago has become a milestone for the Chinese people and was welcomed by the progressive people of the world. He wished the Chinese people great achievements in socialist construction.

In Ulaan Baatar, the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association sponsored a film reception yesterday to mark the occasion.

DELEGATE AT ITU MEETING CALLS FOR REFORM

DW291301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Nairobi, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegate to the conference of the International Telecommunication Union [ITU] today called for the reform of the organization's structure.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the 12th plenipotentiary conference of ITU, Li Yukui, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, advocated a gradual reform of the union's structure, its financial system and ways of technical cooperation so as to promote technical development and international cooperation and enable all countries to enjoy an equal share of its benefit.

Li Yukui said: "The developing countries make up 75 percent of the present 157 member countries of the union. However, owing to historical and other reasons, huge gaps exist between developing countries and the technically advanced developed countries in sharing the benefit of scientific and technological progress in telecommunications." "By the end of 1981, more than 2,700 satellites and spacecraft have been launched in the world, of which over 90 percent belong to two countries," he said. "Moreover, with their technical superiority these countries have occupied both important and advantageous orbital positions of the geostationary satellites and radio frequencies. The unreasonable state of affairs in the applicable frequency spectrum from nine kHz to four hundred kHz, is known to all."

he advocated that "in order to truthfully implement the purposes of the union, promote further scientific and technological development in telecommunications and enable people of all countries to enjoy an equal share of its benefit, it is imperative to face the aforementioned reality and set about gradually reforming the structure of the union, its financial system, ways of technical cooperation and the process of formulating regulations with regard to the utilization of telecommunication resources."

"First, in utilizing the two limited resources of radio frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite orbit, the world administrative radio conference should be held as early as possible as desired by the majority of the member countries in order to utilize these resources reasonably on the basis of equal rights among countries."

"Second, in the field of worldwide technical cooperation in telecommunications, the union should, in addition to more effectively participating in the assistance programs of the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], adopt other more positive measures to meet the urgent needs of some developing countries in telecommunications in case of natural calamities, etc. and their special demands in other fields."

"Third, change the current method of defraying the union's expenses and redress the imbalance between the developing and developed countries in sharing the union's expenditure, thusmaking the contributions of various countries campatible with their respective economic capacities."

"Fourth, enable all member countries to genuinely participate in managing the union's affairs in accordance with the principle of equal rights among all countries. As the first step, the work of the plenipotentiary conference should be normalized so that all the member countries can regularly participate in discussion and decision-making on the general policies and other related important issues. Meanwhile, the developing countries should have a reasonable proportion of seats in the administrative council and posts of the elected officials of permanent organs, and the situation in which nationals of the same country hold an elected post over a long period of time should be changed."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B1

FURTHER MATERIALS ON HENRY KISSINGER'S TRIP

Feted by Ji Pengfei

0N291618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing gave a banquet here this evening for former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger, Nancy Kissinger and their party.

Ji Pengfei praised Kissinger for his marked contributions to the opening of Sino-U.S. relations and his continued efforts to develop those relations.

He said "the development of Sino-U.S. relations not only accords with the interests of the Chinese and American peoples, but also is conducive to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large. The Chinese Government and people have always attached importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and made unremitting efforts for them.

"It goes without saying Sino-U.S. relations can continue to develop only if the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence are genuinely abided by," he said.

Ji Pengfei expressed hope with the removal of one hidden obstacle after another, Sino-U.S. relations will continue to move ahead. Kissinger said "the Chinese side has meticulously kept its word in all matters, large and small.

"So, like to believe [as received]," he said, "has America, through four different administrations of both parties. The Shanghai Communique -- in whose drafting I had the honor to participate -- was scrupulously observed. So, I am sure, will the most recent communique. I say so based on conversations with our highest officials."

Also present at the banquet were former Chinese Minister Juang Zhen, his wife Zhu Lin, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu and his wife Ge Divun. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, was also among the guests.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

0N300857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, met with former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger at the Great Hall of the People here today.

Deng Xiaoping has met Kissinger on several occasions in the past, and during today's meeting they had a pleasant talk on issues of common interest.

After Kissinger conveyed his impressions on the current China visit, Deng Xiaoping said: "In recent years greatest changes have taken place in China's rural areas, with the peasants income increasing steadily. There are also changes in the cities. Especially the people's mental outlook has changed, and they have more confidence in the country's socialist construction and more trust for the party and the government. This will produce a far-reaching influence on the country."

Referring to Sino-American relations, Deng Xiaoping said: "Generally speaking, the development of Sino-American relations in the past ten years is good. But there have been some twists and turns in the last two years. We attach importance to developing our relationship with the United States and hold that such relationship can only be developed on the basis of mutual trust."

On hand were Han Xu, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and Abraham Ribicoff, former U.S. senator, who is accompanying Kissinger on the visit. Dr. Kissinger and his party will leave Beijing tomorrow to visit southern parts of China.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

DW300922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Dr. Kissinger said that he was happy to have the opportunity to visit China at a time when relations between the U.S. and China were likely to develop. He also expressed pleasure at seeing the "great changes which have taken place in China compared with three years ago".

Premier Zhao gave a brief account of China's domestic situation and said that the just-concluded 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party had given an affirmative and authoritative answer on two issues. These were the stable political situation and the continuity of China's policies. People abroad have shown much concern about both. The post-congress period would be one of long-term political stability for China, the premier said. He explained that the congress had confirmed the correctness of the economic policies pursued since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which may be summed up as enlivening the economy internally and opening to the outside world externally. These policies will be followed for a long time to come, the premier said. And he was sure that greater changes would take place in the next 20 years which would markedly raise the people's living standards. The premier added that China still has a long way to go compared with the advanced industrialist countries.

Zhao Ziyang said that the 12th national party congress marked the completion of the work of summing up 30 years of experience. This work had been going on for the past five or six years. The congress had strengthened the country's unity and unified the thinking, and this would ensure the smooth progress of the country's modernization program, the premier said.

Dr. Kissinger said that China had a herculean task in realizing its program to develop the economy. But he knew that the Chinese people would certainly never set a target that was easy to attain. He was confident that the Chinese people would put forward their best efforts to assure success.

Speaking of the development of Sino-U.S. relations. Zhao Ziyang said that China is closely watching the way in which the U.S. implements the Sino-U.S. joint communique on resolving U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, which was issued recently. "This is a crucial issue bearing on the development of the relations between the two countries," he stressed.

He said China has always attached great importance to developing Sino-U.S. relations. The two countries can surely develop economic and technical cooperation in accordance with the principles of learning from each other's strong points to overcome weaknesses and of mutual benefit and need. These conform with the interests of the people of the two countries. Though there has been a substantial increase in trade between the two countries in recent years, he said, "in general, the progress of economic and technical cooperation is far from satisfactory."

Present on the occasion were Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Abraham A. Ribicoff, former U.S. senator who is accompanying Dr. Kissinger on the visit.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

W12134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] (via instant, September 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said here tonight that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met for three hours in New York today.

"It was a serious discussion and a wide-ranging discussion and they're going to resume it on Monday, so we're not standing off and ignoring each other," Reagan said at a nationally televised news conference. Reagan indicated that Washington and Moscow have a mutual understanding.

He said the Soviet Union "has been expanding over the years vastly in the territory and the people coming under its control."

But he said "they (the Soviets) haven't expanded into an extra square inch" since he took office 11 months ago. "So maybe we do have an understanding of each other," Reagan said, adding that "I think there's a pretty good understanding on their part as to where we stand."

It was reported that Shultz and Gromyko met in the office of U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick in the American Mission to the United Nations. Their discussion was believed to focus on disarmament, the Middle East crisis and East-West tensions.

Both Shultz and Gromyko are in New York for the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

REAGAN UNITS U.S. ECONOMY STILL IN DOLDRUMS

W121343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 28 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang) -- Economic recovery here seems a long way off and complaints about the administration's economic policy are growing.

Speaking at a nationally televised news conference here tonight, President Reagan admitted that the country's economy is still "in the doldrums" and there is still "a long way to go" towards "a good recovery."

The latest government statistics painted a grim picture of the economic scene.

While unemployment remained at a postwar record high of 9.8 percent in August with some 10.4 million Americans out of work, forecasts by all sources show that the September rate will reach a double digit. "It is possible that we might touch 10 percent," Reagan said.

Factory production dropped 0.5 percent in August, the 11th monthly fall in 13 months, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Factories operated at 69.4 percent of capacity, the lowest in more than seven years. In the second week of September, 657 businesses either closed shop or were forced to seek reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Code. This pushed the total number of failures since the start of the year to 17,052, which was more than during any full year since the depression year of 1933.

The Commerce Department reported that new orders for durable goods fell 4 percent in August, the biggest monthly decline over the past year, and those for machine tools slipped 22 percent, the year's lowest level. At the same time, retail sales edged down 0.9 percent in the same month. All these have kept the auto, steel, factory equipment and housing industries in the black hole of the recession.

Although interest rates and the rate of inflation have been down in the past months, the business is still uncertain of the future.

A Commerce Department report on capital spending estimates that American business -- despite tax incentives granted since last year -- will reduce investments in new plant and equipment by 4.4 percent this year. Most forecasters expect business investment in new plant and equipment to continue to decline until the middle of the next year and even later.

Reagan at his news conference blamed the former administration for all the economic faults today and criticized Congress for refusing to pass about ten appropriation bills he presented recently.

While saying that he intends to stick to his economic policy, Reagan once again called on the nation to support his "long-term economic program."

BRIEFS

SINO-U.S. JOINT SYMPOSIUM -- Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA) -- A symposium on biological control of insects, jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, opened here this morning. Addressing the opening ceremony, co-chairmen Prof. Ma Shijun, deputy director of the Institute of Zoology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Dr. Perry Adkisson, deputy chancellor for agriculture, Texas A & M University, expressed the hope that the symposium would further promote academic activities and cooperation in biological research between the Chinese and American scientists. In all, 60 Chinese and American scientists are participating in the four-day symposium. They will read 31 papers and exchange their latest results and experience in the use of parasitic and predacious natural enemies and microbial agents such as bacteria, viruses and fungus to control insect pests. After the symposium, the American scientists will visit Shandong, Hubei and Guangdong Provinces and Shanghai where they will conduct field investigations and have technical discussions with local specialists. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 25 Sep 82 OW]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZENKO SUZUKI'S VISIT

Addresses CPPCC Meeting

0W291534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki addressed the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here this morning.

Entitled "Rich and Colorful Exchanges and Unshakable Friendship", the speech was given in the C.P.P.C.C. auditorium at the invitation of the national committee to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. national committee, expressed his welcome to the Japanese prime minister. He said: "It was on this very rostrum that the late Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, our respected old friend, made a splendid speech three years ago, leaving a profound impression on us. "Today we find it a special honor to have the opportunity to gather here again to hear Prime Minister Suzuki, a close friend of Mrs. Ohira's."

Liu said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In the past decade, the two governments and peoples of China and Japan have, in accordance with the principles and spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, constantly developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries by overcoming difficulties and obstructions.

"The 10-year friendship adds a brilliant page in the annals of the 2,000 years of exchanges between China and Japan and lays a valuable foundation for the friendship between the two peoples to last from generation to generation," he said.

Vice-Chairman Liu said that Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China and his speech would be of great importance to the consolidation and development of the relations between the two countries.

Amidst warm applause, Prime Minister Suzuki said that on September 29, 10 years ago Japan and China ended the long-term abnormal state and opened a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. "The normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries opened a broad road for friendly exchanges, contacts and discussions that the two peoples had longed for," he said.

Reviewing the course of friendly cooperation between the two countries in the past decade, the prime minister said conspicuous results have been achieved in all fields of Japan-China relations. The governments of the two countries have signed many agreements and expanded their exchanges and cooperation in economic, cultural, academic and other fields.

He said all this has laid a foundation for the enduring friendly relations. "Now," he said, "our two countries will enter the stage in which to develop relations by leaps and bounds toward the new common goal."

"Today, a memorable day," Prime Minister Suzuki said, "we should review the spirit and principles of the joint statement, which is of great historic significance, and we are determined to further strengthen our bilateral relations."

He said that faced with the current intense international situation Japan and China, both situated in Asia, should make contributions toward peace and stability in the Asian region.

At the same time, he said, the two countries should, proceeding from their own positions, cooperate and make concerted efforts to handle the questions such as threat to world peace, difficulties facing international economy, and conflict of interests between the South and the North, and continue to safeguard and develop the Japan-China friendship so as to make positive contributions to world peace and stability.

Suzuki said: "Compared with the task bestowed on the Japan-China friendship and cooperation, what we have achieved in this respect in the past decade is insignificant. Therefore we can't rest content with it. This is only the first step in the development of Japan-China friendship, a thousand-year-old endeavor. We should work as enthusiastically as the promoters of the friendship and surmount any difficulty we may encounter on the road of advance."

Discussing China's modernization program, Prime Minister Suzuki said the program is "a great cause uniting the strength of one billion people under a common goal and a great experiment never seen in the history of mankind." During the visit, he said, he saw the vigor and hard work with which the Chinese people are accomplishing their great cause of national construction. "I have no doubt that this great cause will certainly be a success," he said.

Suzuki said: "Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, sound progress has been gained in the economic relations between the two countries."

"I am pleased to see the growing economic exchanges between Japan and China," he said. "I highly appreciate the policy of opening to the outside world adopted by your country. At the same time, I also expect that all policies and measures your country have adopted in foreign economic relations will ensure prolonged continuity and stability."

He affirmed the principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and prolonged stability" between the two countries which was put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Japan.

Suzuki said: "I greatly appreciate these principles, and at the same time I would like to have them applied in all fields of friendly exchanges between the two countries."

"Friendly exchanges between the people of Japan and China are developing like river water that flows with irresistible force and there are broad prospects," he said. "It is through the unremitting efforts of many generations and rich and colorful exchanges that unshakable friendly relations will be established between Japan and China."

He said: "I am firmly convinced that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will keep its unlimited vitality forever like rivers, and the relations between the two countries will be unshakable."

Suzuki said that both Japan and China are ancient countries, and the desire of the peoples of the two countries to seek rich and varied exchanges and unshakable friendship will be everlasting. He said that the friendly relations between the people of Japan and China should last as the sun and the moon.

"To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China today, let us make a determination to further strengthen the relationship between the two countries," the prime minister concluded.

Hu Zi'ang, Yang Xiufeng, Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao, vice-chairmen, and Peng Youjin and Luo Hanxian, deputy secretaries-general, of the C.P.C.C. national committee; Wu Kueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan; and leading members of government departments, the China-Japan Friendship Association and Beijing Municipality were among the more than 1,000 people present.

Also present were Mrs. Suzuki and dietmen accompanying Prime Minister Suzuki on the visit, Eiji Nonaka, Takeshi Hamano, Shunhei Tsukahara and Tomoo Ie, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori and his wife Nobuko Katori.

KYODO Report

OW290303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept 29 KYODO -- Declaring that Japan and China must contribute to the peace and stability of Asia, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday pledged Japan's determination to further develop its relations with China on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

"The grand project -- a millennium of Sino-Japanese friendship -- has only just begun," Suzuki told a meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at the organization's hall in Beijing.

It was the first time since the late Masayoshi Ohira visited China in December 1979 that a Japanese prime minister spoke directly to an audience of Chinese private citizens. Suzuki arrived in China Sunday for a six-day official visit. Reviewing the decade of Japanese-Chinese relations since ties were normalized on September 29, 1972, Suzuki lauded the growth in economic cooperation but warned that challenges lie ahead.

Quoting an admonition of the ancient Chinese scribe Tang Wang to "begin each day completely anew," Suzuki said daily efforts are needed to maintain the ties between the two countries. He warned against being distracted from the business of building stronger relations by "ephemeral moods and slogans."

Suzuki cited threats to world peace, international economic difficulties, and conflicts of interest between the North and South as areas where Japan and China must cooperate closely together. He also dwelled at length on joint economic projects between the two countries and pledged that Japan "will not spare positive cooperation with China in its efforts for modernization."

"If China improves its investment environment, the prospects in this area will certainly become very bright," the Japanese leader said.

Touching on Chinese criticism of Japanese history textbooks, which Beijing has claimed distort Japanese wartime actions in the country, Suzuki again pledged Japan's "sincere efforts" to resolve the problem in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint communique of 1972. In the communique Japan admitted its culpability for atrocities committed by the Japanese military in China.

Suzuki thanked the foster parents of Japanese children left behind in China in the confused closing days of the war for having cared for them as their own children, and praised their love as a manifestation of friendship between the two countries.

He also thanked the Chinese for saving the life of Hironari Matsuda, a young Japanese mountain climber who was lost for 20 days in the mountains of Sichuan Province last spring and nursed back to health by Chinese doctors.

"I believe that it is on the basis of this kind of goodwill and amity that an unshakable friendship between our two peoples will be built," Suzuki said.

Arrives in Zhejiang

OW291850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Hangzhou, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister and Mrs. Suzuki arrived here from Beijing this afternoon in the company of Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki were greeted at the airport by Zhejiang Provincial Governor Li Fengping, Vice-Governor Chen Zuolin and Hangzhou Mayor Zhou Feng. Two children presented bouquets of flowers to Prime Minister and Mrs. Suzuki. The provincial government gave a banquet in the evening to welcome the Japanese guests.

Suzuki said "Zhejiang Province was the gate for maritime exchanges between Japan and China more than 1,000 years ago. Much of Chinese culture was introduced from here to Japan. In the City of Hangzhou, which has historical contacts with Japan, there is a 'no more war between Japan and China' monument established by the Japanese and Chinese people. This is by no means accidental."

Li Fengping said that he was very glad to have the Japanese prime minister as his guest in Hangzhou on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In the afternoon, the guests visited scenic spots around West Lake and the Lingyin monastery.

KYODO: Arrives in Shanghai

OW300533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, China, Sept 30 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived here Thursday afternoon from Hangzhou by special train on the last leg of his six-day China tour.

He is scheduled to visit the Baoshan steelworks being built with Japanese assistance on the outskirts of Shanghai, China's largest industrial city.

Suzuki will meet accompanying Japanese reporters in the evening chiefly to discuss domestic political and economic problems. His Liberal-Democratic Party will hold a presidential election next month.

In Tokyo those LDP forces opposed to his leadership have become active in their moves to oust him from power.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Tuesday encouraged Suzuki's rival Toshio Komoto, cabinet minister and head of the Economic Planning Agency, to challenge Suzuki at the election.

Suzuki later Thursday will attend a reception to be hosted by the Shanghai Municipal Government.

After visiting an industrial exhibition hall and meeting Japanese residents Friday, Suzuki and his entourage leave for home.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON WANG ZHEN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Meets Diet Members

OK282141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 28 Sep 82

[text] Tokyo, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Haruo Okada, acting speaker of the House of Representatives, Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors, and Shunichi Suzuki, governor of metropolitan Tokyo, today separately met with the visiting Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhen.

The Chinese delegation is here attending celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China.

During the meeting, Okada noted the fact that Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is visiting China and stressed that Japan and China must live in friendship for generations to come.

In reply Wang Zhen expressed his sincere hope that the cooperation between the governments of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples would continue forever. This not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples but also constitutes a major factor in preserving peace in Asia and the world at large.

Masatoshi Tokunaga said the consolidation of Japan-China relations of friendship will also contribute to peace in Asia and the whole world. As a dietman, he continued, he would work for strengthening the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Wang Zhen said that many noted social figures, scholars, workers and farmers of the two countries had made outstanding contributions to the friendly relations of the two countries. Thanks to the common efforts of the two countries at both government and non-government levels, the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan have broad prospects.

Shunichi Suzuki said Tokyo and Beijing have established very close relations since they became sister cities in 1979.

Both Suzuki and Wang Zhen stressed the significance of exchanging experiences between the two cities in city administration.

Received by Nakasone

OK282018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 28 Sep 82

[text] Tokyo, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Acting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone received the visiting Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhen at the prime minister's residence here today. They talked about the development of friendship and cooperation between China and Japan since the normalization of their diplomatic relations.

Yasuhiro Nakasone noted the warm reception accorded to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his current visit to China. He said that the development of friendly relations between the two countries in the past decade has proved helpful to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The Japanese Government, he stressed, would do all it can to consolidate and develop the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Wang Zhen said his delegation has come to Japan to attend, together with the Japanese people, celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. The Chinese people are encouraged by the furtherance of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples during the past ten years, he added.

Nakasone praised Kong Fancheng and Chen Kefang, members of the delegation, for their humanitarian spirit in giving meticulous medical care to Japanese mountaineer Hiroya Matsuda. "It was the combined efforts of one billion Chinese people that saved the life of Matsuda," he said.

Wang Zhen presented to Nakasone a porcelain plate inscribed with the words: "Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future." In accepting it, Nakasone said he thought these words had a profound meaning.

This afternoon, Wang Zhen met with Hisao Kuroda and Seimin Miyazaki, champions of Japan-China friendship, and thanked them for their enthusiastic and fruitful work during the last thirty-odd years.

Feted by Amity Groups

061290230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 28 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,400 people from various circles attended a reception this evening in honor of the visiting Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhen and in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The reception was hosted by six Japanese organizations working for friendship with China.

Speaking in the name of the six bodies, Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, pointed out the significance of the current China visit of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations.

"The government and people of Japan," he said, "warmly support the three-point principle put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang governing relations between the two countries -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability."

"They are ready to give active assistance to China in accordance with this principle, in its effort to realize the four modernizations at an early date, thereby helping promote Japan-China friendship and world peace and progress," he added.

He added that the problem of the recent textbook screening revealed certain militarist tendency in Japan. He said the six organizations have urged the Japanese Government to correct the mistakes. He stressed that the Japan-China friendship based on the self-reproach on militarism would not be sabotaged by any forces.

Wang Zhen said: "The protracted efforts made by the two peoples were brought to fruition in 1972 when the historic normalization of relations between China and Japan was realized. The normalization opened a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations and opened up new and broad prospects for the lofty cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. The last decade saw an unprecedented development in friendly contacts and cooperations in all aspects between the two governments and the two peoples. Facts have proved that Sino-Japan friendly cooperation has entered a new era."

He said: "As the Chinese saying goes that 'When drinking from a well, one mustn't forget those who dug it.' The broad masses of the Japanese people including various friendly organizations, friends from all circles, have held aloft the banner of China-Japan friendship, experienced enormous hardships, removed one obstacle after another and hence made tremendous contributions or even the sacrifices of their own precious lives for the promotion of China-Japan friendship, the restoration of diplomatic relations and the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty between the two countries, as well as for the development of friendly exchanges in all fields."

Wang Zhen expressed the most sincere respect and the most cordial greetings to those who have made contributions to the cause of China-Japan friendship.

He said: "We have also noticed that in Japan there is still a small group of people who are trying to embellish the past war of aggression in an attempt to tamper with history, sabotaging the principles set down in the China-Japan joint statement and the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship. This is an adverse trend undermining China-Japan friendship against which we cannot but heighten our vigilance."

"We are confident that the friendship between China and Japan has a very bright future and we are determined that we'll as always keep close cooperations with our friends, promote non-governmental activities and carry out more extensive and deeper exchanges in various fields so as to further advance the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship."

Among those present at the reception were Haruo Okada, vice-speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives; Kuino Tanabe, director general of prime minister's office; Isao Asukada, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komit Party; and Hideo Den, chairman of the United Social Democratic Party.

Also present at the reception were Chen Kunwang, chairman of Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents; and Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy to Japan.

Breakfasts With Tanaka

06291242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese delegation headed by former Vice-Premier of the State Council Wang Zhen this morning called on Kakuei Tanaka, former Japanese prime minister, praising him for his important contribution he had made to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations ten years ago.

Together with Masumi Esaki and thirty other Diet members of the Liberal Democratic Party, Mr. Tanaka greeted members of the Chinese delegation with hand-shakes at the courtyard of his residence.

At the breakfast he had together with the Chinese delegation, Tanaka said in his speech that he was very glad to welcome the Chinese delegation headed by Mr. Wang Zhen in the days marking the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. Now, he said, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is visiting China and is accorded warm hospitality. The fruitful talks between the leaders of the two countries are a matter for rejoicing to both countries. "I am convinced that a lasting unshakable friendly and good neighbourly relationship can be founded between Japan and China by following the principles stipulated in the joint statement of the governments of Japan and China and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and by holding constant consultations. I am willing to do my best to contribute to the development of the two countries' relations," he said.

Wang Zhen said in his speech: "Ten years ago today, Mr. Tanaka, the then prime minister of Japan, and Premier Zhou Enlai of our country signed the joint statement of great historic importance, thus declaring the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and ushering a historic new page in Sino-Japanese relations." Wang Zhen conveyed the greetings to Mr. Tanaka from Chinese leaders.

Meets With More Dietmen

06291922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 29 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese delegation led by former Vice-Premier Wang Zhen, today met with Japanese dietmen and representatives of people's organizations from different parts of Japan.

At a meeting of 89 Japanese dietmen and the Chinese delegation, Yoshimi Furui, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, noted the significance of such a happy meeting which promotes the traditional friendship between the peoples of Japan and China. He said: "In the exchanges between the two countries, it is unavoidable that some problems would crop up. But what is important is to turn the handling of these problems into a motive force to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation as well as exchanges between the two governments and between the people's organizations of the two countries."

In his speech Wang Zhen said he was looking forward to the elimination of negative factors hampering Sino-Japanese relations and to the emergence of a new situation of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-standing stability in the relations between the two countries.

On the Taiwan problem, Wang Zhen stressed: "This problem has already been stated explicitly in the China-Japan joint statement. It remains an important principle guiding the relations of our two countries, a principle that cannot be ignored. If not handled properly, it could bring new obstacles to the relations between the two countries. The emergence of such an excellent situation in Sino-Japanese relations today is indeed not easy. We should jointly cherish and take good care of it."

At another meeting at Hotel New Otani with more than 60 representatives from different parts of Japan, Wang Zhen and members of the Chinese delegation had cordial conversations with the Japanese friends on the fruitful results of the establishment of friendly cities, counties and provinces between the two countries.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said since the normalization of relations between Japan and China, 36 pairs of friendly cities and six pairs of friendly counties and provinces have been established between the two countries. The exchanges between them in the past decade have contributed greatly to the cause of friendship between Japan and China.

Wang Zhen said the establishment of friendly cities, counties and provinces is a new channel to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and such activities merit further enhancement.

Attends Celebration

0W291858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Table tennis players from 26 pairs of sister cities in Japan and China met in Yoyogi gymnasium here tonight to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Among those present were a visiting Chinese delegation led by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy Wang Xiaoyun; and the Chinese table tennis delegation headed by Xu Yinsheng.

Representatives of the Japanese Table Tennis Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Japan-China Friendship Association and Yomiuri Shimbun-Sha (THE DAILY YOMIURI) also present on the occasion.

Since Sept. 18, 50 table tennis players from 26 Chinese cities, divided in six groups, have visited a total of 24 Japanese cities which have sister relations with theirs.

An organization established in Japan to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries sent a brass band comprised of middle school students to the Chinese Embassy to perform. The band also held a parade in Tokyo for the occasion.

RENNMIN RIBAO GREETS SINO-JAPANESE ANNIVERSARY

OW282114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 29 September RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "Warmly Celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Normalization of Sino-Japanese Diplomatic Relations." The text follows:

Ten full years have elapsed since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan on 29 September 1972. Both the Chinese and Japanese people are ceremoniously celebrating this memorable day. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is paying an official visit to China on the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and is joyously celebrating this occasion together with the Chinese people. We wish to take this opportunity to extend a warm welcome to Prime Minister Suzuki and to extend our heartfelt greetings to the Chinese and Japanese people and to all official personages and other public figures in the two countries who exerted themselves to have Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations normalized.

China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a strip of water, and the people of the two countries have a traditional friendship. The friendly relations between the countries were suspended because of the aggression against China by the Japanese militarists. The Chinese people have consistently held that there is an unpleasant phase of history between China and Japan and that although it is short in the long process of friendship between the two countries, the lesson learned from it is a profound one which we must conscientiously bear in mind. As long as the people of China and Japan keep this lesson firmly in mind, the friendly relations between the two countries can be restored and developed. In the more than 20 years since the founding of the PRC to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the Chinese Government and people continuously made vigorous efforts to create conditions for putting an end to the abnormal state of affairs in the relations between the two countries. Japanese people and personages of insight in various circles in Japan also made indomitable efforts to normalize Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, and some of them even laid down their precious lives for this purpose. Thanks to the joint efforts of the people of the two countries, the Japanese Government, conforming to the historical trend of the time, resolutely made a policy decision, and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Premier Zhou Enlai signed the joint Sino-Japanese statement of historical significance in September 1972, thus opening a new chapter in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. When one drinks water, one should think of the well sinkers. While joyously celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, we extend our deep respects to the pioneers who made strenuous efforts to normalize the relations between the two countries.

The development of friendly relations between China and Japan in the 10 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations is greater than that in any previous periods. In the past decade, important progress has been made in Sino-Japanese relations either in the political, economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological fields or in the contacts between the governments and people of the two countries. Leaders of the two countries have visited each other several times, and a system of Cabinet members' conferences has been established. Preparations are being vigorously made for convening the first Sino-Japanese conference of nongovernment personages in early October. The exchange of visits by government officials and nongovernment personages of China and Japan is frequent, and the traditional friendly relations between the people of the two countries are being continuously strengthened and deepened on a new basis.

The two countries have successively signed a series of friendly agreements in trade, aviation, ocean shipping, fishery, culture, science and technology as well as the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty of epoch-making significance. The normalization of diplomatic relations has opened vast vistas for trade and economic cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The total volume of trade between the two sides reached \$10 billion in 1981, 10 times that in the year in which Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations were normalized. All this shows that the relations between the two countries have entered an entirely new historical period since the normalization of their diplomatic relations.

Historical experience proves that cooperation between the great Chinese and Japanese nations is beneficial to both of them, whereas both nations suffer when one separates from the other. In other words, only friendship and cooperation between China and Japan can be conducive to world peace and bring benefits to our posterity. It can be expected that further and greater developments will be made in Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations with the development of a new situation in China's socialist modernization. When Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Japan this year, he put forward the three principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability" for the development of Sino-Japanese relations, which have received positive responses from government officials and nongovernment personages in Japan. During his current visit to China, Prime Minister Suzuki has again reiterated his basic position in endorsing these three principles. We are deeply convinced that through the joint efforts of the governments and people of the two countries, China and Japan can certainly build their friendly and cooperative relations in conformity with these three principles.

Of course, people note that some factors obstructing the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese relations exist in the mighty torrent of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation that is surging forward. The common aspirations of the Chinese and Japanese people are to avoid following the path of the past again and to guard against the tendency of a small number of persons to revive militarism. This big tree of Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations still needs painstaking care and breeding by the governments and people of the two countries. Only thus will it be able to grow sturdy. China and Japan should be frank and honest with each other, deepen their mutual understanding and make joint efforts to remove obstacles so that the common desire of the Chinese and Japanese people to be friendly with each other from generation to generation will be realized.

Friendship and cooperation between China and Japan is a mission entrusted to the peoples of the two countries by the times. After 10 years of joint efforts, a solid foundation has been laid for the relations between the two countries on condition that the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the peace and friendship treaty are observed. Further developing the friendly and cooperative relations on this foundation has become a common pursuit for the peoples of our two countries. We believe that the complete success of Prime Minister Suzuki's current visit is bound to add richer and more colorful contents to the development of friendship and cooperation between China and Japan.

"On perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety." [from a poem by Mao Zedong] There are splendid prospects for Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. Let us continue to scale the heights and strive for greater successes!

JAPANESE PERSONAGES, MEDIA HAIL PRC TIES

0W291646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 29 Sep 82

[text] Tokyo, September 29 (XINHUA) -- A number of Japanese personages wrote articles or issued statements to mark the 10th anniversary of the restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, said in an article: "This year also marks the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Japan-China non-governmental trade agreement and the 20th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and trade agreement and memorandum on trade. So, it is a year worth doubly celebrating."

He pointed out: "The normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations has not only added a new page to the annals of Japan-China relations, but also contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the whole world." He said that in the past decade, the economic and cultural exchanges between the Japanese and Chinese peoples have increased remarkably. Last year, over 100,000 people visited each other's country. 40 pairs of cities, provinces, prefectures or harbors established direct friendly ties. The trade volume between the two countries increased ten-fold in the past decade. The governmental cooperation in various fields has made much progress.

He expressed full support for the proposal put forth by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang last June that the Sino-Japanese economic cooperation should be carried out under the guidance of the three-point principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and longstanding stability.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said in a statement: "A dispute over the textbook issue has arisen between the governments of Japan and China this year. However, the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples has not shaken at all. The settlement of grim problems such as the textbook issue should be used as an opportunity to enhance this friendship."

Utsunomiya said in his opinion the Japanese people know too well that Japan's war against China was an aggressive one. "To be critical of the textbook issue is closely related to opposing rightism and the policy of arms expansion," Utsunomiya said.

He said to have close ties with the Third World countries that have just rid themselves of the yoke of colonialism, and to develop friendly relations with China, the biggest among the Third World countries, constitutes the strongest pillar of world peace. He added that if the textbook issue was turned into a stepping-stone of Japan-China friendship and served as a first step to limit the arms race between the hegemonic superpowers, it would become an event of great significance in world history.

Kheita Okazaki, standing adviser to the Japan-China Association on Economics and Trade, said in an article in TOKYO SHIMBUN that since the normalization of relations between Japan and China, the volume of bilateral trade has grown steadily and topped 10 billion U.S. dollars last year, a 10-fold increase within ten years. On the recent drop of Japanese exports and investment in bilateral trade, Okazaki stressed: "It is a matter of paramount importance to keep contacts with China" from the standpoint of long-term interests.

Toshio Doko, president of the Japan-China Association on Economics and Trade wrote in MAINICHI SHIMBUN that Japan-China relations carry their weight in the world. He said Japan-China relations will have a great influence on peace in the world.

Over the past two days, Japanese newspapers such as MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, TOKYO SHIMBUN AND ASAHI SHIMBUN all carried articles to mark the tenth anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. Japanese radio and TV stations also transmitted programs about China.

I. 30 Sep 82

P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON HONG KONG

OW300948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0942 GMT 30 Sep 82

[text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following statement when queried by XINHUA today on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Monday statement on Hong Kong issue in Hong Kong:

"Hong Kong is part of Chinese territory. The treaties concerning the Kong Kong area signed between the British Government and the government of the Qing Dynasty of China in the past are unequal treaties which have never been accepted by the Chinese people. The consistent position of the Government of the People's Republic of China has been that China is not bound by these unequal treaties and that the whole Hong Kong area will be recovered when conditions are ripe."

"Both the Chinese and British sides hope to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, and therefore will hold discussions through diplomatic channels."

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS HONG KONG 'PUBLIC FIGURE'

OW292030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met this afternoon with Hong Kong public figure Richard Charles Lee and his wife.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today feted the Lees, and British friends Sir James and Lady Stubbs, and Australian friends Mr. and Mrs. Graham Jenkins, who came to China with Lee.

The guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They will shortly leave for Xian.

Hospital Visit

HK201511 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1325 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with Hong Kong notable Mr Li Ming-tse and his wife in hospital this afternoon and had a cordial conversation with them.

L. 30 Sep 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

NI ZHIFU MEETS INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION

OW292031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here today with a delegation from the Indian National Trade Union congress led by its president, N.K. Bhatt.

The two sides briefed each other on the work of their respective trade unions and exchanged views on issues of common concern.

They expressed wishes to strengthen the friendship among workers of the two countries and to further develop friendly relations between the two trade unions.

INDIA-PRC GROUPS MARKS SUNDARLAL'S BIRTHDAY

OW261848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi, September 26 (XINHUA) -- Meetings were held by the Delhi units of India-China Friendship Association and the India-China Society this evening to mark 97th birthday of the late Pandit Sundarlal, champion of Indo-China friendship.

At two separate meetings, B. Mandal, president of the India-China Friendship Association, and B. Pande, India-China Society, praised Sundarlal's contribution to the development of Sino-Indian friendship and expressed the hope that this friendship would last forever. A message from Indian President Zail Singh was read out at the meeting held by the India-China society.

Speaking at both meetings, Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India, noted that Sundarlal was a pioneer of Sino-Indian friendship in the modern times. Friendly exchanges between China and India have increased steadily in the past few years, he said.

September 26 was named by the two above-mentioned friendship organizations "India-China Friendship Day".

ISRAELI TROOPS PULL OUT FROM BEIRUT PORT

0W291148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Israeli troops have pulled out from the port -- the last known Israeli position inside Beirut, but remained in Beirut International Airport.

The Lebanese Army has taken control of all the positions vacated by Israeli troops. French and Italian international peacekeeping forces today took up positions around the airport and Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, the sites of the massacre of Palestinians some 10 days ago.

Agreement has been reportedly reached on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the airport. Negotiations faltered at the last moment as the Israelis demanded the right to station a detachment of their troops at the airport as long as they maintain troops in Lebanon, and the freedom for their troops to move in and out of Beirut.

The Lebanese Government firmly refused these unreasonable demands. President Amin al-Jumayyil today met with U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, calling for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the international airport.

WAN LI MEETS MAURITANIAN HEALTH MINISTER

0W292048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, minister of health of Mauritania. Present were Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli and Mauritanian Ambassador to China Ba Mohamed Abdellahi.

BRIEFS

GABON MEDICAL CENTER -- Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) -- A foundation stone laying ceremony for a medical center to be built in Libreville with Chinese aid was held in the Gabonese capital yesterday. Gabonese Minister of Public Sanitation and Population Alexandre Sambat presided over the ceremony which was attended by 300 people, according to a report from Libreville. Praising the good cooperation between the two countries, both the minister and the Chinese ambassador to Gabon, Liu Yufeng, expressed their wish for growth of such cooperation. The medical center will be able to receive 300 outpatients per day. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 11 Sep 82 OW]

YAR HIGHWAY PROJECT -- Sana, September 20 (XINHUA) -- A China-aided highway project from Amran to Hajja was opened to traffic today. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and other North Yemeni high-ranking officials attended the opening ceremony. With the completion of the 76-kilometre-long highway, the distance of transportation between western Saudi Arabia and Sana will be reduced by over 200 kilometers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Sep 82 OW]

PLA AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON AIR FORCE BUILDING

HK280851 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 17, 15 Sep 82 pp 28-30

[Article by Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force: "Raise the Building of Spiritual Civilization in the Air Force to a New Level"]

[Text] For more than a year, various air force units have extensively and deeply developed activities for building socialist spiritual civilization centered on "four haves, three stresses and two fear nots." As a result of great determination, swift action, firm grasping and attention to practical results, a profound change has taken place in the spiritual features of the cadres and fighters as well as in the atmosphere of the units, and large numbers of advanced units and advanced individuals in building spiritual civilization have emerged. The broad masses of commanders and fighters deeply love the party, the motherland and the socialist cause. Communist thinking and the style of hard struggle have greatly developed, and there is a new improvement in party style, discipline and comradeley relations in the relationship between the army, government, soldiers, and civilians. Everybody is full of revolutionary ideals to make a success of his own job, and combat readiness training and work efficiency have obviously improved. The number of accidents has been greatly reduced and flying safety has set the best standard in history and reached the world's advanced ranks. A gratifying change has also taken place in the attitude toward service and quality of the logistics and maintenance departments and in the features of the camps and colleges.

In the activities for building a spiritual civilization, we have accumulated some experience and made a good start. However, this is still very far from the demands made by the CPC Central Committee. Henceforth, we must still make unremitting efforts to thoroughly and persistently develop activities for building spiritual civilization and further promote the revolutionization, modernization and standardization of the air force.

1. Further strengthen party leadership, repeatedly propagate the important strategic significance of building spiritual civilization and raise the consciousness of cadres and fighters.

The building of socialist spiritual civilization and the development of communist ideological education are basic paths for training and raising a new generation of communist people. They are important measures for developing healthy tendencies, encouraging the advanced and establishing a new communist style and are important guarantees for adhering to the four basic principles and making a success of the four modernizations. We must, by means of the activities for building spiritual civilization, train cadres and fighters with a high degree of political consciousness, fine military quality, strict organizational discipline and higher scientific and cultural accomplishments. The more there are of this kind of people, the faster will be the tempo of the modernization and standardization of the units and the stronger will be their combat effectiveness. This is an important matter concerning the future and destiny of the party and the state. From the high plane of country and army building, we must profoundly understand and repeatedly propagate the significance and role of building spiritual civilization and heighten our consciousness and sense of responsibility.

For this reason, party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership, continue to thoroughly carry out education on the line, policies and principles of the party, as well as on the situation, and pay proper attention to the question of politically maintaining unanimity of view with the CPC Central Committee so that the cadres and fighters will resolutely listen to the words of party, obey the commands of the party, strengthen organizational discipline, uphold communist conviction and maintain a firm and correct political orientation. All comrades at their respective posts must diligently temper themselves bit by bit, beginning with every word and deed in routine life and work. Units and individuals which have made a success of the building of spiritual civilization must not become complacent or slacken their efforts. They must raise their standard, keep on creating a new situation and make fresh achievements.

2. Thoroughly and persistently develop the "two advanced" activities and make the building of spiritual civilization more effective.

The development of the "two advanced activities created by advanced units and advanced individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization is an important measure enabling the regular and systematic building of spiritual civilization in the units. It is the application of the traditional methods of grasping typical examples, fostering pace setters and developing movements to create meritorious models in our army under the new situation. The activities of various units in learning from Lei Feng, learning from heroic models and learning from the 1st Air Force Division have played a great promotional role in the building of the units. In the future, the development of the "two advanced" activities must still regard raising the political and ideological consciousness of the units, strengthening organizational discipline and mastering combat skill as primary issues to grasp and also put stress on the basic levels and strive to make the activities more vigorous, diversified and effective. We must set a high standard and place a strict demand on comparison and assessment, seek truth from facts and select only the best to ensure the advanced character of the units appraised. By means of the development of the "two advanced" activities, a new situation of overtaking the advanced and striving to become the advanced will really take shape to raise the building of spiritual civilization in the air force to a new level.

3. Conscientiously pay attention to the struggle against corruption and further improve the political quality of cadres and fighters.

At present, China is practicing a policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries and livening up the economy at home. A struggle between the corruption of capitalist ideas and the socialist ideas against corruption is of course unavoidable. We must regard the struggle against corruption as one of the important contents in the building of spiritual civilization and teach the cadres and fighters to consciously use communist ideas to oppose and resist the corrosion of moribund capitalist ideas, establish lofty moral sentiments, preserve communist purity and strengthen our ability to resist corruption and contamination. We must teach them to consciously refuse to listen to decadent music, refuse to see reactionary obscene publications and video tapes, refuse to buy contraband goods, refuse to participate in smuggling activities and refuse to offer or accept bribes. When carrying out such education, we must not only use some negative examples to heighten the vigilance of everyone, but we must also use a great deal of positive examples to publicize those advanced units and individuals which have arduously struggled, honestly performed their official duties, stayed spotlessly clean, resisted corruption and remained uncontaminated, and use the healthy tendencies to suppress the unhealthy tendencies. We must use our own good ideas, work style and moral character to influence society.

4. Achieve "four regulars" and regard the building of spiritual civilization as a long-term historical task to grasp.

First, we must regularly carry out communist ideological education. In order to build a strong and modern revolutionary army, we must establish lofty communist ideals. This is the key to socialist spiritual civilization. With communist ideals, there will be communist ethics, strict discipline and also genuine ability to fight in a war. Therefore, in the light of the situation and task and in connection with the ideological reality of the units, we must organize the cadres and fighters to study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Chairman Mao, the history of the CPC and the line, policies and principles of the party, further enhance their communist conviction, strengthen the transformation of their world outlook, oppose and overcome individualism and preserve communist purity.

Second, we must regularly inspect the conditions and order drawn up various written pledges and rules. In the future, we must solidly grasp their implementation so that they can be gradually perfected and not become a mere formality.

Third, we must regularly do the "four things" put forward by the air force party committee. These four things are: strengthen the building and management of camps and colleges; fill the environment with trees and pay close attention to sanitation and hygiene. Service units such as hostels and hospitals must distinctively improve their service attitude and service quality. Extensively develop "do not violate discipline" activities in the basic level units. Make a success of civilized service, and in accordance with this demand, every unit must determine one specific goal at a time and concentrate its forces to grasp it until results have been obtained.

Fourth, we must regularly pay attention to commendations and criticisms. We must encourage the advanced, spur on the less advanced and fully arouse the enthusiasm of everyone by means of giving regular clear-cut commendations and criticisms.

The CPC Central Committee has put forward the need of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization and called on the army to become glorious pace setters for the building of spiritual civilization. This is a very high demand. We will certainly carry out this creative work and exert ourselves in the struggle to raise the revolutionization, modernization and standardization of the air force to a new level.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

HK300216 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Correct Way To Develop the Electronics Industry"]

[Text] The Tianguang integrated circuits factory in Gansu Province operates from the actual conditions of the factory and the long-term needs of the people. As a result they have succeeded in producing 50 new high-speed and low-power consumption and ultra-high-speed products. The experience of the factory reveals to us: To strive to increase technical competence and to accelerate the renewal of our products is the key to making an enterprise a success and also the correct way to develop the electronics industry.

The world electronics industry is bringing about new changes in its development daily. In the highly industrialized countries, the renewal period of new electronic products is only 3-5 years. In the 1950's, the level of our electronics industry was almost the same as those of the industrialized countries, but now our industry lags behind by about 15 years in development. If we do not further bestir ourselves, rouse ourselves to catch up, make up our minds to scale new heights and create a new situation in our electronics industry, we will hinder the construction of the four modernizations. In organizing production, one has to look at the present and consider the future. That means we must not only proceed from the present needs of the society, but we must also consider the prospects of development in the future. Social production is continuously developing and the needs of the people's material and cultural lives are also continuously increasing. If the technical competence of an enterprise or a profession always remains at the same level, that is, "the system of keeping the same thing for decades as though it is kept for only one day," then it cannot keep pace with the development of social production and cannot satisfy the needs of the people. In that case, it faces the danger of being eliminated because of its inability to catch up. This is especially true in the electronics industry.

To actively create a new situation in the electronics industry is an urgent task at the present moment. We must further straighten out our guiding ideology. We should earnestly shift the focus of our attention from one-sidedly seeking the value of output and the quantity of products in the past to grasping the quality and variety of products and increasing our technical competence; in the past, we emphasized developing factories and assembling entire machines in the same region, and we should now emphasize the readjustment, reorganization, restructuring and combination of the existing enterprises and engage in production by selected factories; in the past, we were satisfied with producing samples and exhibits which had a high degree of technical function, and we should now pay attention to industrial production and technical and economic results.

Socialist enterprises must produce the very products that satisfy the needs of the people, products which have competitive value in domestic and international markets, products of advanced technology and high quality and products which have prices that suit the purchasing power of the society. In this way, we satisfy the purposes of socialist production.

To create a new situation in the electronics industry we must grasp well the basic work. We should make large-scale production of integrated circuits our starting point in promoting the quality and quantity of electronic component elements and in promoting technical competence in all fields of the electronics industry to a new level. Electronic component elements are the basis of the electronics industry and the prerequisite for developing a new generation of electric appliances. The birth of a new generation of electronic component elements would precipitate developments in the quality and quantity of the functions of the electric appliances by leaps and bounds. Therefore, we must prevent and correct the tendency of "emphasizing the complete appliance while neglecting the component elements" and concentrate our energy on making a success of the production of new component elements as represented by grand scale production of integrated circuits.

In order to make the production of component elements a success, we must concentrate the existing forces to form several fronts. We have laid a foundation in our production of component elements. The problem at present is that there are too many factories. The forces are scattered and production overlaps. As a result, the products are of low technological level and low quality. There are not enough varieties and the economic results of the products are low. The factories' capacity to design and produce new products is weak. In order to make the improvement of the quality, quantity and technological level of the component elements a success, we must determine to change the irrational arrangements and structure of the industry. Through readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and combining, we can form several fronts so that we can gradually put the production of component elements on the course of professional production and mass production.

The production of electronic component elements requires the concentration of technique and technology. In order to achieve a breakthrough in technical competence and product quality, we must utilize the findings of advanced technology and science. We must tackle the key problems of the following items in accordance with the standards of advanced technology in other countries: those which exert great influence on the four modernizations, those urgently needed in producing the selected complete appliances and those which can give better economic results after a technical breakthrough. We must adhere to the principle of self-reliance. In addition, we should also introduce the necessary advanced techniques and key facilities from other countries to reinforce our capacity for self-reliance. But when there are technological and scientific findings of our own, the application of these findings must be popularized. We should not look far and wide for what lies close at hand. The quality of electronic component elements is determined by the quality of raw and processed materials. Thus, we should push forward production and research in new electronic component elements in coordination with the development of the metallurgical, chemical, light, textile and building industries. In this way, we will build a dependable material basis for the development of the production of electronic component elements and the creation of a new situation in our electronics industry.

LU JIAXI ARTICLE IN RENMIN RIBAO ON SCIENCE

HK281431 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Jiaxi [4151 0857 6932], president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: "Strive To Create a New Situation in the Field of Science"]

[Text] Summary: The 12th CPC National Congress has defined education and science as one of the strategic priorities in economic development. This requires that a new situation in scientific and technological work be created as soon as possible.

At present, it is necessary to change the situation in which science and technology are divorced from the economy and to guarantee the coordinated development of science, technology, the economy and society by starting from the planning work. Relationships between economic departments and scientific and technological departments and between various scientific and technological ranks should be coordinated. Work should be organized in a unified way so as to jointly tackle key problems. The situation in which each goes his own way cannot continue. At the same time, it is necessary to further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and, in particular, to create better working and living conditions for large numbers of middle-aged key members in scientific and technological circles. [end summary]

The successful opening of the party's 12th national congress is an important matter in the political life of the whole party and for the people of the whole country. What especially inspires our scientific and technical workers is the fact that our party, showing great foresight, links the problem of science and technology with those of agriculture, energy and transport and takes them as the strategic priorities in future economic development. This is an important strategic decision in the course of our socialist modernization.

Without science and technology, the building of both socialist material and spiritual civilization will become impossible. Even the building of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are closely related to the development of science and technology. However, in the past, some comrades did not fully realize that science and technology have been playing an increasingly important revolutionary role in the economy and in society. Now, since the party's 12th national congress stressed the key role of science and technology in the modernization drive and defined it as one of the priorities from the strategic height of economic and social development, a new chapter has been written in the economic and social development history and in the history of China's scientific and technological development. This will exert a great and far-reaching influence upon our future scientific and technological development and economic and social development.

Since the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique was smashed, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's scientific undertakings have been rapidly restored and have made certain developments. Taking the Chinese Academy of Sciences as an example, the current number of research and technical personnel has increased by 85 percent over the 1976 figures and has exceeded the number in 1965, which was the greatest in the past. This year the whole academy is engaged in more than 5,000 research projects. This includes the building of some large-scale scientific experimental equipment, such as the equipment for studying and producing semiconductor and large-scale integrated circuits, strong laser instruments, heavy ion accelerators and an astronomical telescope with a diameter of 2.16 meters. In the last 4 years, we have accomplished more than 1,000 fruitful research projects annually, of which 1,600 items were of practical significance, and 870 items, or 52 percent of them, have been put into practice. But our scientific research work in both quality and quantity is still far from commensurate with China's construction. Now, the party has given us even greater responsibility. We should seriously study how to speed up the development of the scientific and technological work and create a new situation as soon as possible to meet the needs of modernization.

1. It is necessary to seriously settle the problem of coordinating the development of science and technology with economic and social development. This should be effectively coordinated in the planning work.

The solution of major scientific and technical problems in national economic construction must go through the stages of research, development, production in a certain quantity and overall promotion. In general, it is not possible for this to be completed independently by a single unit. Conversely, this needs to be arranged in a coordinated and rational manner through plans at all levels. In the past, the scientific and technological department seldom directly associated its plans for scientific research with the national economic plans, and the economic planning department seldom considered how to place reliance on the development of science and technology and how to make use of the existing and expected results of scientific research.

This calls for a quick reform in planning methods and contents. Plans for the economic and scientific departments should be properly coordinated.

Organization, coordinating and cooperation in tackling key problems are favourable conditions provided by the socialist system. Many comrades still well remember the situation in the mid-1950's when we were tackling the problems of semiconductors, electronics, computers, automation and jet aircraft technology and the situation in the early 1960's when we were striving to make atom bombs, hydrogen bombs and man-made satellites. In those days, all concerned parties were united under the direct leadership of the central authorities and made joint efforts to fulfill the tasks. All units were willing to offer personnel, material things and funds for the fulfillment of the tasks. Under unified plans and leadership, they supported each other and closely cooperated in striving for a common objective. No one could or dared to argue back and forth.

This year, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission have unified their leadership and started to organize their strength to tackle a number of key problems in national construction. This is very good. The Chinese Academy of Sciences is also taking the initiative and striving to participate in and undertake major scientific research projects specified by the state. At the same time, the academy is organizing some comprehensive scientific research projects within itself and **is trying to reduce the scattered, duplicated and insignificant projects**. The scientific and technological personnel in the Chinese Academy of Sciences will certainly join their efforts to those of colleagues in other departments and altogether make contributions to socialist modernization.

2. The five forces in the scientific field should share tasks and work in a cooperated way, thus handling the work in the whole country well.

In China, the professional ranks of science and technology are composed of five forces, namely, industrial departments, national defense departments, local research institutes, colleges and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It can be said that, at present, we have already formed a rather large contingent which possesses considerable capability for scientific research. The Chinese Academy of Sciences accounts for about 10 percent of all professional ranks of the country.

At present, one of the important problems existing in our scientific and technological departments is poor coordination and the existence of many duplicated items. We must overcome this drawback as soon as possible. We should appropriately share the tasks in the major research sphere and orientation as well as in the three kinds of research work, namely, basic research, applicable research and development work. If the work of the five forces is not properly coordinated, good economic and social results will not be able to be achieved. Along with the reform of our country's economic setup, readjustment and reorganization in scientific work need to be carried out. In a nationwide sphere, a scientific setup which is rationally organized and properly coordinated needs to be established as soon as possible. We should be united and cooperative and we should not separate the efforts of different departments. Our work should be handled as a relay race but not as a quick march.

It is important to keep the "junction points" unblocked. This is not only a problem concerning the organizational departments, it also calls for a proper way in handling assessments in various types of research work. It is necessary to promote the method of conducting assessments and examinations within the same trades. By strengthening mutual understanding and assistance, we should cultivate a good style of study and encourage a good morality in handling scientific affairs.

3. It is necessary to further put the party's policy toward intellectuals into effect. China's intellectuals are indeed very valuable. But many middle-aged backbone members in the scientific ranks are now entangled with "four affairs," that is, professional affairs, administrative affairs, party affairs and household affairs.

Despite their heavy burdens, low salary, poor housing conditions and tremendous difficulties, they are always loyal to the party and to the great socialist motherland. Their first concern is the development of our country's scientific cause and the future of socialist construction. They do not demand too much -- mainly political trust -- and they just hope that their opinions and suggestions can gain attention and their roles in the work can reasonably and fully be brought into play. They do not want to be excessively troubled with trifling affairs. It is necessary to give a correct evaluation of their achievements and fully affirm their contributions. Efforts should be made to reduce the troubles in their daily lives.

Leaders at all levels should fully notice all this and try to create better working and living conditions for middle-aged scientific backbone members and, as Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We should let them contribute their strength to the people with ease of mind and high spirit."

It is completely believable that, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the whole party and the people of the whole country can forge ahead with one heart and one mind to create an overall new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, including national economic construction and national defense construction, the building of socialist spiritual civilization, socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and strive to win one new victory after another. The Chinese scientific and technical personnel can also create a new situation in scientific work and make one new contribution after another.

BAN YUE VIEWS NEW PATH OF CHINA'S INDUSTRY

HK281503 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 17, 15 Sep 82 pp 34-36

[Article by Yu Youhai [0060 2589 3189] "China's Industry Begins To Take a New Path"]

[Text] Not long ago, on a visit to West Germany, I met with a few of our Chinese graduate students studying there. They had been abroad for quite a long time and they were very much concerned with the socialist construction cause of the motherland. They asked me about commodity supply in China, such as bicycles, sewing machines, television sets and other household electrical appliances; polyester fiber, wool fabric, knitting wool and other textile products, and also asked about the daily consumer goods such as cigarettes, beer, light bulbs, soap, and so on. I told them that among these commodities, in addition to some famous-brand products for which supply falls short of demand, the other products are in unlimited supply and there is a variety of qualities to choose from. They praised the situation one after another: Everything has changed, we never thought change in our motherland could be so big and so fast!

Indeed, the swift development of our light industry in the past few years and the large variety of commodities supplied to the markets is quite unexpected. Just before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, demand exceeded supply for many industrial products. Coupons were needed for most products to limit the consumers, and crowds of people lined up and rushed to the shops to buy them. Just to buy a few products in short supply people had to use their connections and "get in by the back door."

From the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee up to the present, in only a little more than 3 years, there have been tremendous changes in our country's industry. In the past 3 years, industry has stepped out on a new path of practical speed, better economic returns and more benefit for the people.

-- The speed is more practical than before. In the 29 years from the nationwide liberation to 1978, the average total output value of industry in our country increased by 13.5 percent annually. Although the speed was fast, due to disproportion, seeking too much of an undeserved reputation and putting too little stress on practical results, the increased speed was somewhat exaggerated. There was usually the phenomenon of "industry reporting good news, commodities being unmarketable and the market being in short supply." In the past 3 years, we changed this situation and readjusted the proportion of light and heavy industry in accordance with the needs of society.

Heavy industry was controlled from 1979 to 1981 and it only increased by 4.1 percent. The proportion of light industry in the total output value of industry and agriculture increased from 42.7 percent to 51.4 percent. In this way, although the average total output value of industry in the whole country increased by only 7.1 percent annually in the 3 successive years and it seemed to be far lower than the average level of the past 29 years, due to the rational trend of the proportionate relations between light and heavy industry, the industry products produced were relatively in accordance with demand and the increase in speed was more practical.

-- The economic returns are better than before. Premier Zhao Ziyang once pointed out, as regards economic results: "We must produce more products that accord with social need with the minimum labor and material consumption possible." Measured by this yardstick, there is indeed a rise in the economic returns of our country's industrial enterprises in the past 3 years. Comparing 1981 with 1978, the output value produced from every 10,000 tons of coal consumed increased by 85,000 yuan; in the quality quota of the main products of key enterprises, the items reaching or surpassing the best level of history increased from 8 to 18. Meanwhile, the circulating currency taken up by industrial enterprises reduced, thus increasing the financial income supplied to the state. The labor productivity of all the workers was raised, the various light industrial products most needed by the masses increased substantially, the structure of machinery, metallurgy chemicals and other heavy industrial products has been readjusted and their sphere of service has been expanded. For years, the unmarketability of products caused serious stockpiling in the iron and steel industry. Along with the gradual straightening out of the orientation of production operation, not only were the various steel products rolled in the first half of this year not overstocked, but sales were promoted of 1.18 million tons of previously accumulated steel products. The divorce of production from needs has been transformed into the unification of production with needs. This new situation of iron and steel production has seldom been seen in the last 20 years.

-- People get more benefits than before. This is indicated in two respects: One is enterprise workers directly benefit from the increased income of industry, including the increase of wages, bonus and welfare, improved housing conditions and better employment opportunities; the other is that the successive increase of production of various light industrial products means that the people in cities and the countryside have an abundant supply of commodities. The contradiction between supply and demand of textile and food products that have been in short supply for a long time has now evidently been alleviated and most of them can be selectively purchased. Bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches and radios that were very difficult to buy in the past are now overstocked in some places. High-grade consumer durables such as television sets, fans, washing machines, tape recorders, sofas and wardrobes now not only fill "common households" but people are also saving up to selectively purchase these goods. Although the speed of industrial development has not been high in the past 3 years, the benefits people have gained during these 3 years have been higher than in any previous period. This fact once again proves that the work of our industrial enterprises accords with the aim of socialist production.

In the initial period of exploring this new way, some people had doubts and worries that this would hamper the development of heavy industry thus leading to unfavorable consequences for the national economy. The practice of the past 3 years has proved that appropriately readusting the proportion of heavy and light industry and shifting the focus from unilaterally seeking an increase in the speed of output value toward stressing economic returns and increasing people's benefits, has laid a solid foundation for the far-reaching and better development of heavy industry. Although this may temporarily affect the increase of heavy industry, it will lay a firm foundation for better long-term development. The production of metallurgy, machinery and chemical industry enterprises which has been passive in the past 2 years has gradually started to rise since the fourth quarter of last year. The development of the first 7 months of this year has been even faster, increasing by 9.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year. This is clear proof.

We must also be soberly aware that at present, some industrial products are of poor quality and do not satisfy demand. There is excessive consumption, high production cost and low profits in some enterprises. The speed of the entire industrial production is not quite practical, economic returns are not quite good enough and the people have not gotten much benefit. However, we have stepped out on this new path after all and it is a path to promote the industry of our motherland that we have found after summing up the experience of more than 30 years.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK281044 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Fengchang [0491 1496 2490] and Gong Jinglong [1362 2529 7127]: "Prospects for the Development of Light Industry"]

[Text] Great progress has been achieved in light industry after 3 years of initial readjustment. The supply of most commodities which were long in short supply has been improved. Some of these products have even become overstocked and unsalable. Under such circumstances, the problem of marketing has to be given first priority in organizing light industrial production. How should light industry be developed in the future so that it can better suit the needs of consumers? This is an important question at present which must be solved as soon as possible for the development of light industry.

Shift Focus of Work in Good Time

Generally speaking, light industrial products, far from being abundant, still cannot satisfy the increasing demands of the people. At present, the main reason some products have become overstocked and unsalable is that, in addition to the inefficient marketing network, their quality is low and yet their prices are high. The variety, standards, colors and grades of these products cannot satisfy the specific demands of the consumers. For this reason, the focus of light industrial work must be shifted promptly and resolutely.

1. The focus should be shifted from increasing output and output value to improving quality and variety. To this end, prominence must be given to improving the quality and variety of the old products of the existing enterprises. These products, which cover a wide range and are produced in large quantity, are bases for the continuous development of light industry. The purposes of improving these old products are: 1) To restrict and reduce the production of those products which are in excessive supply, especially those which are highly profitable and are heavily taxed. They must be produced in strict accordance with the state plan and should not be excessively produced. 2) To strive for better quality and more brand name products. Efforts should be made to maintain the esteem of old brand name products by keeping up to standards and continuing to improve their quality. For all other products, it is necessary to learn from and catch up with the advanced through competition. It is necessary to first improve the quality of products and then improve their packaging so that both their inner and outer qualities can match well. 3) To improve products as greatly as possible in variety, standards, color and grades so that they can satisfy various needs of the people with regard to their different consumption demands, their differences in age, cultural level and habit, and their demands in different seasons. Thus, people can buy whatever they want and at any time. 4) On the basis of improving old products, to actively create and produce new products which are of a novel style and good quality but at less material costs, and which are useful and cheap and really demanded by the people. In light of possible "life expectancies" of various products, the enterprises must continuously improve their products so that old products can be continuously replaced by the new.

While giving prominence to the improvement of old products, it is also necessary to pay attention to opening up new channels for production so as to fill the gaps in our domestic production. This is an important measure for the further development of light industry. It must be brought into line with the state plan.

2. The focus should be shifted from giving prominence to expanding productive capability to giving prominence to technological reform. In order to balance supply and demand of the market, emphasis was placed in the past 3 years on capital construction to expand productive capability and increase output. This was extremely necessary. It is also necessary in the future to promote productive capability and build and expand factories to produce more products which are in short supply and which need to be imported due to insufficient productive ability. However, in most enterprises and trades, the problem of insufficient productive ability is no longer a main contradiction. Instead, the problems such as old equipment and backward technology have become obvious. They are seriously affecting the improvement of quality and variety as well as the renewal and upgrading of products. We must concentrate our main energy on the technological reform and make efforts to make the existing enterprises suit the needs of both domestic and foreign markets.

There are many jobs to do to carry out technological reforms within the existing enterprises. For example, in order to improve the structure of our products, raise their quality and promote the replacement of the old products by the new, we must train more scientists and technicians and raise our level of design. We must study and improve the production formulas and industrial procedures and raise the manufacturing level in producing new products. We must transform and renew the imported equipment and develop and adopt autocontrol systems so that quality can be steadily improved in the course of production and processing. We must also strengthen and perfect various examination systems so as to carry out normal and scientific examinations of our products. It is necessary to make our arrangements in a planned way and step by step in light of various problems in different trades, paying special attention to those key problems and enterprises which have obstructed the development of the whole trade and affected the upgrading of the technological level. It is not correct to precipitate and try to attend to big and small matters all at once.

At present, in some places people have not attached enough importance to the technological reform of the existing enterprises and the education in science and technology in the light industrial departments. Instead, they are still vying with each other for investing in new projects and examining the production capability for those products which are already or will be in excessive supply. In some other places, the old enterprises have been discontinued without taking into account the overall economic returns and the actual conditions of the financial and material resources in our country. At the same time, big projects are being built in every possible way and equipment is imported at high costs. All this must be seriously noted.

3. Shifting the focus from emphasizing speed of developing to emphasizing economic returns. Whether light industry can be developed by a big margin in the future depends on whether a good job is done in carrying out the sixth "5-year plan," which will provide a sound basis for it. Economic returns will be important symbols, showing whether we do a good job in the future.

There are abundant manpower resources in our country. In order to fully take advantage of this and make our products competitive in price and quality, it is also necessary to greatly improve enterprise management. According to statistics, in 10,000 state-owned light industrial enterprises in the first quarter of this year, the national average profit rate, based on output value, was 10.71 percent. In Shanghai, it was 24.97 percent for first category light industry, and 17.68 percent for second category light industry. The lowest provincial profit rate was only about 1 percent for both first and second category light industries. This great disparity was not only a result of different technological levels, but also a direct result of different enterprise management.

As the market is changing and the masses of people are demanding goods at low prices and of good quality, if great efforts are not made to improve management, raise the quality of products and reduce their costs, not only will the enterprises be unable to develop, but they will also be unable to continue to exist. Therefore, the leading comrades in charge of production must do a solid job in raising economic returns.

Conscientiously Implement the Policy of Developing Production of Consumer Goods

In order to develop the excellent situation in light industry and satisfy the people's increasing needs in their material and cultural life, the efforts made by the light industrial, commercial and foreign trade departments are not enough. In the readjustment of the national economy, it is also necessary to unremittingly carry out the policy of vigorously developing the production of consumer goods so that the initiative in various aspects can be mobilized.

1. It is necessary to continue implementing the principle of "six priorities" in light industry (namely, priorities in raw material, fuel and power supply, in adopting measures to tap potential and make innovation and reformation, in capital construction, in receiving bank loans, in using foreign exchange and importing advanced technology, and in communications and transportation). The main reason light industry could develop quickly over the past few years was that the state adopted some special measures and practiced the principle of "six priorities" in this respect. Over the past 2 years, as a result of carrying out the policy of readjustment and restriction of heavy industrial production, light industry developed at a higher speed than heavy industry. However, since light industry has a poor foundation and the raw materials for many products have not yet been brought into line with the state planning, if we are careless, production can soon drop due to such a foundation. We must earnestly implement the guideline of Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC: "We must give prominence to the development of consumer goods industries for a long time yet. Therefore we should ensure that their requirements are met with regard to the supply of energy and materials, the allotment of loans and investments, the allocation of scientific and technical personnel, the selection of topics for scientific research and the introduction of foreign technology and equipment."

2. It is necessary to do a good job in market prediction. At present, some products become unsalable or temporarily out of stock. This is not only a result of the low productive capability, but also a result of inaccurate market prediction. Although predictions have been made both by the industrial and commercial departments, the results are usually different. Hence, the fluctuation of market supply. Therefore, the departments in charge of synthetical study must, together with the industrial, commercial and foreign trade departments as well as research departments in universities and colleges, make some market investigations and short- and medium-term market predictions so as to provide necessary and scientific data for the development of light industry in that year or in the next 5 years, and to prevent repetition of such phenomena as under-production and excessive production.

3. It is necessary to achieve overall balance and put enterprises under the management of corresponding departments. At present, although there are many unsalable products, they are not completely products of the light industrial enterprises. There are also differences in the quality of these products. We are carrying out production in a planned way. But the production of unplanned products has not been brought into line with state planning. Thus, if the problem of overall balance and management by corresponding departments is not solved, it will be difficult to solve such problems as duplication in construction and blind development. However, how can we achieve overall balance and put enterprises under the management of corresponding departments; and who will take charge of this work? This is an important and urgent problem which must be solved in order to greatly develop light industry. The departments concerned must make further investigation and study and take effective measures to ensure that light industrial production is carried out steadily and in an orderly manner.

CHINA DAILY DESCRIBES SEAPORT MODERNIZATION

HK300115 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Sep 82 p 4

[By Bian Ji]

[Text] China has begun to modernize seaport facilities to meet the needs of its fast-developing national economy and foreign trade.

Under the current economic readjustment policy, which gives priority to port construction, 28 berths for ocean-going vessels have been built or expanded and many old ones upgraded at major Chinese ports since 1980, according to the Ministry of Communications. Efficient modern loading and unloading equipment and effective management have been adopted at those ports. Some now use radar and television equipment for piloting ships.

Of the 20 new berths, 11 are deep-water, capable of accommodating ships of 10,000 tons or above for handling containers, coal, ore, grain and general goods. These berths are located at such principal foreign trade ports as Tianjin in north China, Shanghai and Nantong in east China, Huangpu in south China, and Sanya in the southern tip of the Hainan Island.

Under construction in about 10 ports are a total of 50 berths able to handle ships of 10,000 tons and larger. Some of the new berths will accommodate giant ships of 100,000 tons.

China's first modern container berth capable of handling 100,000 standard containers annually and two general cargo berths capable of handling 670,000 tons have recently gone into operation at Tianjin harbour, one of the largest in north China. Computers are used to facilitate container service at the specialized container wharf, the most advanced in China. Tianjin has 20 berths for ships of 10,000 tons or above, and handles 11.75 million tons of cargo annually, accommodating more than 1,600 Chinese and foreign cargo vessels every year.

Biggest Harbour

Shanghai, the country's biggest harbour, which last year handled 83.35 million tons of the 307.17 million tons of cargo going through major Chinese ports, has added seven berths since 1980. Programmed belt conveyors, electronic remote control and television monitoring have been introduced at the harbour. Shanghai has a total of 48 deep-water berths for ships of 10,000 tons and above. This port serves more than 1,000 foreign ships every year.

Two deep-water berths have been completed at the nearby Nantong harbour along the Yangtze to lighten the traffic burden on Shanghai. Some of the vessels -- carrying ore, coal, cereals, rolled steel and sundry goods -- which used to be loaded and unloaded at Shanghai, are handled at Nantong.

As a developing maritime country, China has 18,000 kilometres of coastline dotted by ports actively engaging in shipping. This country has more than 145 deep-water berths for ships of 10,000 tons or larger, and numerous smaller berths at its major seaports open to international trade, accommodating 7,964 arrivals and 8,027 departures of ocean-going ships last year. The majority of these berths have been designed and constructed by Chinese engineers since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

From 1973 to 1980, 46 new berths were completed and put into operation throughout China. These berths included special oil wharves for ships of 50,000 tons and 100,000 tons, and wharves for ships of 30,000 tons carrying bulk cereals, ore, heavy-duty machines and general goods.

In addition to increasing the volume of foreign trade transported by sea, these berths have reduced the turn-around time for each vessel. In Shanghai, for example, the average time needed for unloading and loading a ship was 1.9 days for the first five months of this year, 26 percent less than for 1981. In Dalian, China's second largest port, average turn-around time was shortened from 9.6 days in 1979 to 4.6 days last year.

China has also built six plants specializing in the manufacture of port machinery to promote the use of loading and unloading machines at Chinese harbours. The plants design and produce large and small port machines and equipment such as tire cranes, forklifts, trailers, gantry cranes, floating cranes, container-handling cranes and straddle carriers.

More than 80 per cent of the loading and unloading at China's seaports is mechanized. Manual labour is employed mainly in warehouses, on ships and trains.

As China's foreign trade is growing faster than the pace of port construction, shortage of deep-water berths along Chinese seaports is still a knotty problem.

The fifty 10,000-ton-class berths to be completed by 1985 under a new port development programme, 26.55 million tons of cargo (12 million tons of which were coal) in 1981, is being built into China's largest coal export port. First-phase projects include one 50,000-ton berth and one 20,000-ton berth, which will be completed and put to use by 1983. The second-phase construction programme involves the completion of two 50,000-ton berths by 1984.

Shijiu port, a new harbour under construction in east China's Shandong Province, is to serve the nearby coal producing centre of Yanzhou. The principal projects under the first-stage programme are one 100,000-ton berth and one 50,000-ton berth, with a combined annual designed capacity of handling 15 million tons of coal for export. In addition, a 300-kilometre-long railway will be built from Shijiu port to Yanzhou coal mine.

The coal export projects at Qinhuangdao and Shijiu harbours are part of a Sino-Japanese economic co-operation agreement. When the projects are completed by 1985, they will add 30 million tons to China's 5-million-ton coal exporting capacity.

Construction is under way of a pier for 100,000-ton ore carriers at Beilun harbour in northern Zhejiang Province. This new deep-water wharf, capable of handling 20 million tons of mineral ore a year, will be completed at the end of this year to serve as a transhipment wharf for the comprehensive Shanghai Baoshan iron and steel complex now under construction 210 kilometres north of the harbour. The new wharf will be equipped with computer-controlled ore at such harbours as Shanghai, Tianjin, Qinhuangdao, Lianyungang, Qingdao, Shijiu, Xiamen (Amoy) and Huangpu.

Container Traffic

A focus of the new development programme will be the extension of container traffic. Of the 50 berths, six -- three in Tianjin, two in Huangpu and one in Shanghai -- are specialized wharves to handle containers. In 1981, berths at China's seven ports -- Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Huangpu, Qingdao, Guangzhou and Fuzhou -- handled 63,800 standard international containers. Container ship transport was introduced at these harbours in 1978. When completed in 1985, the six new berths will augment the annual container-handling capacity by between 700,000 and one million standard international containers.

Priority will also be given to the building of berths to serve China's coal export. Qinhuangdao harbour in north China, which handled loading and unloading installations. [sentence is published]

Four modern berths for ships of 10,000 tons and above are being built at Xiamen (Amoy) port, in coastal Fujian Province. Two of them -- a 10,000-ton-class berth for containers and a 50,000-ton-class berth for bulk cereals -- have recently been completed and will become operational later this year with the completion of warehouses, feeder railways and other auxiliary works.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING WORKERS' SPORTS

HK290729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Speed Up Development of Workers' Sports Activities"]

[Text] A vigorous mass campaign for sports activities has unfolded among the ranks of workers in China. Sports activities have increasingly become an indispensable part of the workers' lives.

Leaders in many units pay much attention to the workers' desire to take an active part in sports activities. They place the organization and development of sports activities among workers on their work agendas. However, some leaders in some localities, departments and units do not pay attention to the development of workers' sports activities. They even oppose these activities and think of these important activities as conflicting with production and work. They treat negatively or obstruct the development of workers' sports activities by cooking up various excuses.

"Developing sports activities among workers cannot help produce more steel, iron and other products, but just wastes time, manpower and money." This is the reason why some leading comrades look down on developing sports activities among workers. These comrades do not know that a healthy development of sports activities can build up the workers' health, enrich the cultural life of the workers and improve their mental attitude. This can thus give a powerful impetus to the improvement of production. In his report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Cultural development should also include mass recreational activities which are healthy, pleasant, lively and varied so that, after a spell of hard work, people may refresh themselves with entertainments that are in good taste. Physical culture and sports are precisely a part of cultural development. Actively doing a good job in this field is the duty of leaders at all levels.

Various sports activities are effective means of cultivating people's noble sentiments. They can particularly play a greater role with the young. By organizing young people to take part in all kinds of sports activities during their spare time, we can, on one hand, enliven their spare time activities and build up their health and, on the other, conduct ideological education through sports activities so as to imbue them with collectivist and revolutionary heroic spirit, staunch willpower and strict sense of discipline.

It is a common demand of the workers to enliven and enrich their spare time sports activities by proceeding from the actual conditions in their units and localities. Leaders at all levels must find time to seriously study problems in unfolding spare time sports activities among workers, sum up the past experience and adopt some suitable and effective measures. This is very necessary. It is hoped that trade unions, organizations of the CYL and sports commissions can more actively handle this work so as to create during the new period a new, livelier situation in the field of workers' spare time sports activities.

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES CHENGDU PLA UNITS CADRES

HK240531 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 September, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, received in the office of the Chengdu PLA units leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units and the office's cadres at and above the divisional level, in the company of You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units; Zhong Hanhua, political commissar of the Chengdu PLA units; Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; and Lu Dadong, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Sichuan. On behalf of the office of the Chengdu PLA units and the vast numbers of commanders and fighters of the Chengdu PLA units, Comrade You Taizhong and Comrade Zhong Hanhua warmly welcomed Comrade Hu Yaobang's inspection tour of the office of the Chengdu PLA units made after the victorious closing of the 12th CPC National Congress.

In receiving leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units, General Secretary Hu Yaobang asked them about conditions in the PLA units. You Taizhong, Zhong Hanhua and other leading comrades reported to Comrade Hu Yaobang on the PLA units' progress in studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress and also on work concerning the PLA units. Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed satisfaction with the PLA units' work. After this, Comrade Hu Yaobang received, amid warm applause, cadres at and above the divisional level of the office of the Chengdu PLA units. He said: The Chengdu PLA units have done well in carrying out work over the past few years. Sichuan is the native place of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It is also the native place of Old Marshals Zhu De, Liu Bocheng, Chen Yi and Nie Rongzhen. Inspired by the spirit of the 12th party congress, our comrades must inherit the fine qualities of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, carry forward the good traditions, study assiduously, work hard and do a still better job of promoting all types of work.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also posed for a group photograph with all the comrades he received. Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, accompanied Comrade Hu Yaobang to the PLA units' office to inspect work.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ECOLOGY ECONOMICS FORUM

OW280606 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] China's first national academic forum on economics of agricultural ecology ended recently in Yinchuan.

The forum stressed the importance of protecting all agricultural resources, maintaining an ecological balance and strengthening the research and application of economics and management sciences. It called for efforts to summarize and popularize, according to local conditions, the exemplary deeds and fine experiences of the peasants in various places in adhering to the laws of the economics of agricultural ecology, and to quickly improve agricultural ecological environments.

Experts and scholars attending the forum suggested that the state improve agricultural legislation and, on the basis of investigations and study, promptly formulate and implement the land utilization law and the grassland management law. They also called for the inclusion of soil (?nourishing) and other improvements in agricultural ecological conditions in the agricultural production responsibility systems so that they will be done voluntarily by the hundreds of millions of peasants. In addition, they pointed out that importance should be attached to the training of agricultural ecology economics personnel.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK300852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 7

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Article by HONGQI editorial office for theoretical education: "How To Study the Third Part of the Report to the 12th CPC National Congress"

A song (lyrics by Li Yourong and music by Meng Xianbin): "Our Banner Is Communism"

U.S., NETHERLANDS ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN DISCUSSED

HK210819 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 37, 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by international editor Mu Youlin: "No Question of Double Standards"]

[Text] Why does the Chinese Government treat the U.S. and Dutch Governments differently on the issue of arms sales to Taiwan?

Are There Two Standards Concerning This Issue?

There are no double standards. Taiwan is China's territory. It is our government's consistent policy to oppose any country selling arms to Taiwan. Our different treatment is based on the different circumstances of the two cases.

The U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is, in essence, an unfinished chapter of the history of U.S. aggression against China. Following the conclusion of the war of resistance against Japan in 1945, the U.S. Government provided Chiang Kai-shek with money and weapons to fight a civil war. Even after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the United States has not ceased supplying arms to Taiwan.

When China and the United States formally established diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979, the United States accepted the three conditions China put forward, which were: Severing diplomatic relations with Taiwan, withdrawing its armed forces from Taiwan, and terminating its mutual defence treaty with Taiwan. However, the two governments did not reach an agreement regarding U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Our government proposed that the two sides continue to seek a solution to this issue after diplomatic relations were normalized. In the three ensuing years, no progress was made, and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan has become a serious obstacle to the normal development of Sino-American relations.

During the Cancun meeting in October last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed the issue with President Ronald Reagan. Subsequently, Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued the discussions during his visit to Washington after the meeting. Both expounded the Chinese Government's stand and demands on this issue. The two sides agreed to continue the discussions. In December last year, the U.S. Government entrusted its ambassador to China to continue the talks with our Foreign Ministry in Beijing. A joint communique was finally issued on August 17 after 10 months of negotiations.

Now, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should have ended long ago. According to the principles of respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as stipulated in the Sino-American Shanghai Communique and in the Sino-American joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. In consideration of the fact that arms sales to Taiwan is a problem left over from history, the Chinese Government agreed to solve this problem gradually.

The U.S. Government has stated that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that it intends to gradually reduce its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution. This means that it will stop selling arms to Taiwan after a period of time.

The case of the Netherlands is different. When the Chinese and Dutch Governments decided to upgrade their diplomatic representative to the ambassadorial level in 1972, the two governments affirmed the principles of respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs in a joint communique.

The Dutch Government also stated clearly its respect for the Chinese Government's position that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China. However, it approved on November 29, 1980 the sale of submarines by a Dutch company to Taiwan, which completely violated the principles stipulated in the joint communique on upgrading Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations and the basic norms of international relations. For this reason, the Chinese Government decided to downgrade Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations.

Simply put, the Netherlands arms sales were concluded in a context of no previous sales, whereas the U.S. has undertaken to reduce the sales from larger to smaller amounts, and finally stop the sales altogether. This explains why our government has treated the two countries differently.

ANNIVERSARY OF YE'S NINE-POINT PROPOSAL MARKED

HK271349 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0920 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Article by Wang Wand [3769 8001 1779], member of the Council of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: "Thoughts on the First Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Nine-Point Principle"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A Taiwanese, born and raised on my native soil in Taiwan Province, I am now 80 years old. Since I was forced to reluctantly leave my wife and children and came to the Chinese mainland in 1949, I never for a moment forgot the mountains and rivers of Taiwan and have always longed to see my relatives and old friends in my native place. Even in my dreams I long to return to Taiwan at an early date and have a happy reunion with my relatives.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the promulgation of Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point principle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the motherland, I reread the nine-point proposal and, after thinking it over again and again, thoughts fill my mind.

Let me first talk of the past. I took part in Taiwan's patriotic and democratic movement in my youth. As far back as in the 1920's, under the guidance of the older generation in Taiwan, we were inspired and influenced by the national democratic movements vigorously waged by the people of the motherland. We set up one after another the Taiwan Cultural Association, the Peasants' Association, trade unions as well as women's and student's organizations and waged, in Taiwan and overseas, numerous struggles against Japanese imperialist colonial rule and for patriotism, democracy and freedom. In the course of protracted struggles, we Taiwan people have consistently linked our fate with that of the motherland and regard our patriotic and liberation movements as a component part of the arduous struggle of the motherland. There were a great many fine sons and daughters of the Taiwan people who directly plunged into previous revolutionary struggles on the Chinese mainland, such as the revolution of 1911, the northern expedition and the war of resistance against Japan. For the sake of revolution, they took leave of their parents, bade farewell to their wives and children, shed blood and made sacrifices. I myself was imprisoned for 12 years by the Japanese invaders during the 1930's and 1940's but this has never shaken our conviction and will of sharing the same fate and breathing the same air as the people of the motherland. The CPC has always shown extremely great concern for, and set a high value on, the masses of Taiwan people who suffered oppression under the Japanese imperialists, as well as their courageous struggle. Toward the end of the 1920's, the Communist Party of Taiwan was established and, in the early 1930's, I was elected a responsible person of the Communist Party of Taiwan. From then on the CPC and the antiaggression movement of the Taiwan people have been more closely linked together. The Chinese Communists shed their blood together with the Taiwan people and the CPC is a political party fighting for the interests of the Chinese nation including the Taiwan people and for the happiness of the people. Viewed from history and reality, the only thing that I can comfort my friends with is that we can rely on, and have faith in, the CPC. These are my sincere words.

let me talk about the present. I have been on the mainland for 33 years. Since the publication of the "Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots" in 1979, great changes have taken place in the internal and external situation of Taiwan Island. I have received a great many fellow-towners from Taiwan who have come to the mainland to visit relatives and friends and for trade and business. My correspondence with overseas relatives and friends has also gradually increased. Among the relatives and old friends who I have directly or indirectly received are people of my age with whom I shared weal and woe in the early period and also young men who are perfect strangers to me. We talked and wrote about the past and communicated with one another. Looking forward to the future, we all have a common aspiration, that is, we all look forward to a get-together in our native Taiwan at an early date.

On my 80th birthday in April this year, the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League held a party to congratulate me on my birthday. After the news spread overseas, some of my friends wrote me letters. An old friend said in his letter that he was very pleased to learn that I was still alive at 80. However, he also wrote with deep emotion that, now that we were old, he fervently wished to meet me once again and go to the mainland to see everyone and the development of the motherland. A friend also specially remitted money to me to congratulate me on my birthday. In his letter he wrote two poems: "The old, tall pine tree on the 1000 foot high crag still does not bend in spite of the numerous winds and frost. It is not easy to reach the age of 70 and I respectfully wish my elder brother many happy returns of the day." "In those years you dedicated your lofty ideal to the country by giving up your sons and wife and leaving your native place. I envy your success and your name that will go down in history and I hope from afar that you will take more food to prolong your life." He has over-praised me in his poems but the encouragement that I should have high aspirations and make a contribution to the country has greatly spurred me on. A Taiwan youth who was born after World War II has moved me most. He is a perfect stranger to me but he wrote me a letter, congratulating me on my birthday. He also said that he was writing on Taiwan history. He hoped that I would provide him with some material so that the courageous deeds of Taiwan's older generation in their struggle for patriotism and democracy would not sink into oblivion.

During the interview or through correspondence, we are all delighted to see our motherland powerful and prosperous and express our support for the nine-point principle on achieving peaceful reunification of the motherland. We, the aged, have promised each other to go back to Taiwan. Remembering a great many intimate friends, studying in the same school and passing away forever, a friend of mine hoped that our native place would return to the motherland at an early date and that the reunification of the motherland would be completed so that it would fulfill his desire and at the same time comfort those who were buried in the nether regions. He said the promulgation of Chairman Ye Haining's nine-point principle and the invitation of Hu Yaobang to Chiang Ching-kuo and others to visit the motherland have proved the sincerity of the CPC on peacefully talking about reunification but Chiang has declined. It is just a sign of despair.

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SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PRC-USSR BORDER TALKS

OW250641 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 25 (CNA) -- Red China is certainly playing the "Soviet card" in a move to benefit from the confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry, made the analysis Friday while attending a press conference held in the Government Information Office. Red China is about to hold talks concerning its frontier with Soviets next month, he said, adding that the result in any case is likely to press the United States to concede some points in its foreign policy. He went on to say that it is unwise for any country to think of gaining advantage from the deteriorated relations between the Soviet Union and Communist China. "It is possible for them to come to hand again," he emphasized.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES WEAPONS EXPORT

OW250645 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept 25 (CNA) -- The government will take a very deliberative attitude in considering arms sales to foreign countries, Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih said Friday. In principle, the locally-produced weapons can be exported. They will be treated on a case-by-case basis and will never be sold to communist countries, Minister Soong stresses. Minister Soong made the explanation on the policy for arms sales while answering a question from legislator Mo Hsuan-yuan.

Being a sensitive problem, the government will take it as a special case. The sale will first be approved by the Foreign Ministry if it is possible, the military chief said. Those weapons mostly demanded by the national military forces will be produced here. Although they have been produced at high cost, the government will continue to invest for self-dependence. Other weaponry will not be manufactured here if they can be bought and the supply is sufficient, he said. In modern wars top precision weapons will decide who the winners are. It is difficult for the government to buy the latest arms because the producing nations have listed them as top secret for their national defenses, he pointed out. Most of the conventional weapons have been produced here, and large numbers of them are kept in stock, the minister said.

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF MAINLAND TRICKERY

OW241415 Taipei CNA in English 135 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept 24 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Friday stressed the importance of promoting closer Sino-U.S. relations by crushing the Peiping regime's united front tricks. Answering questions at the Legislative Yuan meeting, Chu said that in the past year the Peiping regime had spent a lot of money and manpower in the U.S. attempting to interfere in the U.S. sales of weapons to this country and forcing America to recognize Red China's "sovereignty" over Taiwan.

The government will continue to use "total diplomacy" asking the U.S. Government to enforce the Taiwan Relations Act and sell defensive weapons to this nation, he emphasized.

Besides maintaining full diplomatic relations with 23 countries, the government is also promoting substantive ties with more than 100 other countries around the world, Chu said. However, he warned against the Peiping regime's attempt to drive a wedge between the Republic of China and other friendly nations of the world.

Chu considered the "Aug 17 joint communique" between Washington and Peiping a violation of the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act. "Peiping's trick of peace offensive is aimed at isolating this country and stopping the U.S. from selling arms to us," he told the legislators.

MONTHLY ON 'DEPRESSIVE POLITICAL SITUATION'

0W240433 Taipei PA SHIH Nien TAI in Chinese Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Depressive Political Situation"]

[Excerpts] In the past few months, Taiwan's entire situation has been shrouded in a depressing, gloomy atmosphere. The resurgent spirit has declined and a sinking mood has grown.

Internationally, since the publication of the "joint communique" by Reagan and Peiping, Sino-U.S. relations have taken a further turn for the worse. Although the communique's language is ambiguous and can be interpreted flexibly, Reagan's "good intentions and understanding" are no substitute for fighter planes. The stark reality is that we are gradually losing international sympathy and support. With changes in the strategic international situation, we have been reduced to a pawn on a chessboard, expendable at any time.

Looking to the evolution of the Chinese Communist regime, although the recently held 12th CPC National Congress could not solve the Chinese Communist's numerous and deep problems, Deng Xiaoping, knowing his own remaining years are limited, is trying to withdraw backstage, train successors, carry out major reforms of the power structure and readjust policy orientation. All these efforts have won rather wide international approval. Efforts do not necessarily produce results. It is possible that the Chinese Communists will start another power struggle. However, the spirit to strive to break through fences is a necessary condition for any reform and progress. The Chinese Communist Party has its unchangeable aspect, as well as a changeable one. Its attitude toward Taiwan has changed. Our attitude toward the mainland cannot stick to a stereotyped dogma forever. We, too, should have both changeable and unchangeable aspects.

Domestically, the economy is in a recession and public order is worsening. The two are cause and effect to each other. Modernization and urbanization, plus economic factors, have resulted in the corruption of the social atmosphere and an increasing number of people willing to take risks, which reveals that our police force is inadequate, lacking in investigative and preventive skills, and that the quality of our police personnel is too low, resulting in endless violations of human rights and the rule of law; which in turn reflects our government's failure to keep pace with social changes in various spheres and its inability to solve problems.

The root cause of the problem lies in the Kuomintang leadership. The issues are: First, the question of a successor; second, the question of successors between levels; and third, the question of party characters, morality and power.

The question of successor naturally refers to the succession to Chiang Ching-Kuo's power as president. This question does not exist in democratic countries, but is a political reality in China. Who, besides President Chiang Ching-kuo, can control the entire situation? This is a question of general concern at home and abroad.

Next, is the question of successors between levels. There are now gaps among cadres in both the party and government. There are those who are too old. The younger ones who are better equipped with modern knowledge lack seniority and prestige.

The third question is on the Kuomintang's character, morality and power. The Kuomintang is a very strange political party.

It has no stomach for democracy and no guts for autocracy, but wavers between the two, adopting textbooks of Western democratic ideas and yet insisting on enforcing measures of the period of political tutelage. Fundamentally, no matter how dictatorial and autocratic the character of the Kuomintang is, it is almost totally bankrupt morally, and its power is divided by deep-rooted and complicated interest groups.

Here it should be especially stressed that the Kuomintang's incompetence is largely in its inability to act positively. That is, although it does not have the ability to act, it does have great ability "not to act" and to keep others from acting.

No measures have been adopted to greatly improve or solve the previously mentioned questions. Meanwhile, a series of new problems has arisen and more are approaching. For example, the election of Legislative Yuan members toward the end of 1983, the presidential election the next year and the elections of country magistrates, mayors, provincial assembly members and city council members are approaching problems. Problems now facing us include martial law, the election of a completely new parliament, the formation of new parties and other basic political issues.

Of these problems, the election of a new parliament is a readily visible and serious problem. Of the present 300 old legislators, only about half are still able to raise their hands at the Legislative Yuan, and less than a third of this half are able to take the floor and speak up intelligibly. Such a parliamentary setup is a wonder in today's world. If it is to be completely elected anew, the Kuomintang fears that its power will be elected away. If a new election is not to be held, can we wait for all of them to disappear through natural causes? Is there any other choice between the two? This is a question that a responsible political party cannot evade.

This is a difficult and depressing situation. In a difficult and depressive atmosphere are hidden crises of all kinds. We hope that those of the Kuomintang in power will face up to reality as soon as possible, adopt some measures liberal enough to stimulate the people and put forward a plan for the establishment of a constitutional government to give the people hope for the future. If the Kuomintang fails to do this, sticks to its old ways and keeps putting things off, the consequences are hard to predict.

ANTICOMMUNIST GROUP IN PRC REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

0W250643 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 25 (CNA) -- Many unemployed youths and children of ranking Chinese Communist Party cadres reportedly had once set up an armed anti-Peiping organization in the border areas of Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Anhwei Provinces in central China. According to information from behind the Bamboo Curtain, the underground body's head, Wang Hsiao-ping, son of a former deputy chief of staff of Red China's Air Force, established the guerrilla base in the mountainous areas, expressing resentment towards the Teng Hsiao-ping and Hu Yao-pang clique, which purged his father a few years ago.

The sources say these anti-communist elements consisted of several other children of ranking officials who had lost their power in the party and many unemployed youths. The Peiping regime cracked the secret organization not long ago and arrested its leading elements, the sources say, adding that Wang Hsiao-ping was executed in August, charged with being a counterrevolutionary.

DENG XIAOPING, SUZUKI COMMENT ON USSR TALKS

HK290333 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[WEN WEI PO reporter Cheng Hsiang's 28 September dispatch from Beijing: "Deng Xiaoping's Indirect Reply to Soviet President Brezhnev's Suggestion: If the Soviet Union Continues to Carry Out Its Hegemonist Policy, a Sino-Soviet Reconciliation Can Hardly Be Expected"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping told Suzuki today: "Sino-Soviet relations cannot possibly change rapidly because the core of this problem is that the Soviet Union continues to carry out its hegemonist policy, which is an obstacle to any change in Sino-Soviet relations." This was an indirect reply by Deng Xiaoping to Brezhnev, who recently said the Soviet Union was willing to hold peace talks with China.

Deng Xiaoping said: "The Soviet Union should take concrete steps to lift its threats against China. That is the only way Sino-Soviet relations can be expected to improve."

At a press conference Suzuki expressed the Japanese Government's views on the recent Soviet peace posture toward China.

He said: Talks between China and the Soviet Union will certainly be a good thing. If China and the Soviet Union become reconciled, that will also contribute to Asian peace.

Therefore, he said, Japan as well as other countries in Asia are all closely watching the possibility of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation. But China has stressed that the Soviet Union must first take concrete steps to lift its threat against China and that it is hardly possible to achieve a Sino-Soviet reconciliation before then. Moreover, China is still upholding a clear-cut anti-hegemonist policy. Japan also wants to restore friendly relations with the Soviet Union and to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union is still illegally occupying four of Japan's islands located off the northern Japanese coast and is building military installations on those islands. Under these circumstances, it is not possible for Japan to conclude any peace treaty with the Soviets. Because of the problems regarding territories, Japan cannot separate economic cooperation from political matters.

DENG, HU, SUZUKI DISCUSS TEXTBOOK ISSUE

HK290615 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[28 September dispatch from Beijing by WEN WEI PO reporter Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang Say They Pay Close Attention to the Revival of Militarism"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang met separately with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on 28 September. During the two meetings Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping stated clearly that the textbook problem has come to the end of a stage and Japan should pay attention to the revival of militarism. Zenko Suzuki reaffirmed that the Japanese government will take the responsibility to redress relevant errors and stressed that Japan will not revive militarism.

During his interview with Suzuki, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Referring to foreign relations, in his political report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Hu Yaobang gave first priority to Japan. This fully shows the sincerity of the Chinese Government that great importance has been attached to the development of relations between China and Japan. Though the two countries have different viewpoints on a great number of problems and the textbooks are one problem, the two parties will find solutions through negotiations whenever this kind of problem reoccurs."

On the Japanese side, the government should pay attention to the militarist tendency, although I believe this tendency does not exist in the Japanese Government. In fact, I am sure of it. However, I believe that in Japan there are a number of persons who intend to revive militarism." While saying goodbye to Deng Xiaoping, Suzuki reaffirmed: "Japan will enhance its vigilance concerning militarism, and I hope you will understand Japan will never let this kind of thing happen again."

At the press conference later, Suzuki said: "I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the leniency and understanding shown by the Chinese Government toward Japan on the textbook question."

DENG, SUZUKI TALK ON SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

HK290717 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Dispatch by Li Shu-huan [2621 3219 3883] and Hou Tung-hai [0186 2639 3189] "Deng Xiaoping Reiterates That Developing Sino-Japanese Relations Is China's Long-Term Policy, Which Conforms With Chinese and Japanese Interests"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Sep -- This morning, on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Deng Xiaoping met with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his entourage at the Great Hall of the People. Both sides held talks in a friendly atmosphere.

The meeting lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours. Deng Xiaoping said that there are many words to say about Sino-Japanese relations. They can be summed up in one sentence: that is, the Chinese and Japanese people want to be friendly to each other from generation to generation. He reiterated that developing its relations with Japan is China's long-term policy, which conforms to the desire and interests of the two peoples.

Zenko Suzuki said that Premier Zhao Ziyang impressed him deeply during their exchange of views and substantial talks on Sino-Japanese relations and the international situation. Since a close relationship has been established between the two countries, he was convinced that any problems which might emerge in the future could be solved through dialogue.

Suzuki congratulated him on the success of the 12th CPC Congress, and to this Deng Xiaoping expressed thanks.

Deng Xiaoping said that the policies mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee were affirmed at the 12th party congress. One thing of vital significance we have done in recent years is to allow younger comrades to take up "Frontline" posts. It can be said that the continuity of our policy has been solved. Now comrades under the age of 60 make up 60 percent of the members of the Central Committee. The percentage will grow in the future with the adoption of more people in their 40's and 50's.

Referring to the economic cooperation between the two countries, Zenko Suzuki said that Japan will certainly cooperate with China in striving to quadruple China's total national output value by the end of this century. He pointed out that this cooperation includes cooperation between nongovernmental organizations. He told Deng Xiaoping that he hoped China would improve its conditions for investment as soon as possible and sign an investment protection agreement and a tax agreement with Japan.

Deng Xiaoping on Sino-Soviet Relations, Says There Will Be No Great Changes

Deng Xiaoping and Zenko Suzuki also exchanged views on a number of international issues. When talking about Sino-Soviet relations, Deng Xiaoping said that there will be no great improvement of Sino-Soviet relations.

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